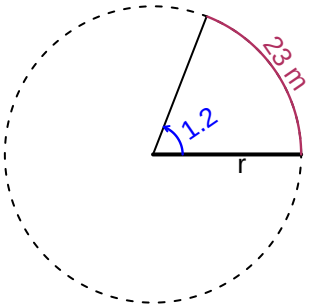
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v601)

- You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The angle measure is 1.2 radians. The arc length is 23 meters. How long is the radius in meters?

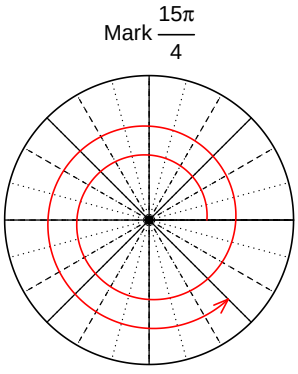


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

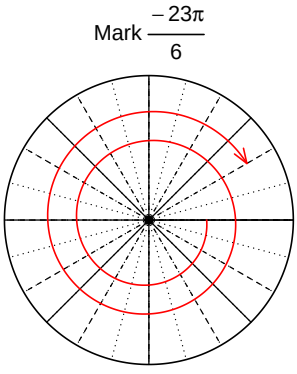
$r = 19.17$ meters.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{15\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{-23\pi}{6}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\cos\left(\frac{15\pi}{4}\right)$ and $\sin\left(\frac{-23\pi}{6}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find $\cos(15\pi/4)$



Find $\sin(-23\pi/6)$

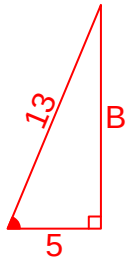
$\cos(15\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\sin(-23\pi/6) = \frac{1}{2}$

Question 3

If $\cos(\theta) = \frac{-5}{13}$, and θ is in quadrant II, determine an exact value for $\tan(\theta)$.

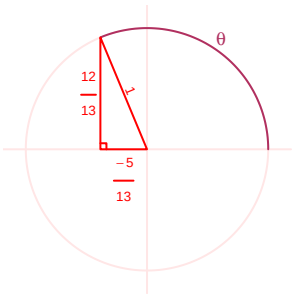
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$5^2 + B^2 = 13^2$$
$$B = \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2}$$
$$B = 12$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant II in a unit circle.



$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\frac{12}{13}}{\frac{-5}{13}} = \frac{-12}{5}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a frequency of 7.07 Hz, a midline at $y = 3.62$ meters, and an amplitude of 2.42 meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the midline and moving up. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 2.42\sin(2\pi 7.07t) + 3.62$$

or

$$y = 2.42\sin(14.14\pi t) + 3.62$$

or

$$y = 2.42\sin(44.42t) + 3.62$$